UNITED STATES' RETURN TO COUNCIL OF ALLIES LOGICAL, SAYS SIMONDS

Sees Administration Move Dictated By Demands of **Economic Conditions Here**

Displaced extent to which the former allies and thus avoid championship of Germany and, at the same time to endeavor to persuade Germany to make some proposal on her own part, which might serve as the basis of a new discussion and thus avoid that thing the fact that resident Harding, following the address of the members of his Cablet whose relations with foreign olicy are closest, led by Mr. Hughes, as taken a momentous step the passequences of which can hardly We have literally gone ck to Europe, even though the tent of our intermingling in European affairs be limited strictly to the economic field; henceforth iso-

We have then at the outset a lotory for that position which Mr. lughes and others took at the outbet of the new administration, the position which Mr. Harding inditated in his April message to Conreas. This position is something uite different from the Wilsonian ospel, which took us to Europe to the world safe for democracy. Wat Mr. Hughes would have us assist in doing is in the task of making the world safe for busiss, and for American business in

conception, the essential fact reains that henceforth the United States accepts the role and the reonsibility of a world power, in sociation with other world powers. he situation in which the new President found the foreign relaons of his country was patently possible. We had signed a treaty t Versailles, the treaty had been ected in Washington, the defeat-President had withdrawn us from Il participation in international issions. But the discussions had estate disposed of and Amercan rights and interests totally ig-

It was inevitable, then, that Pres-State should undertake, as their first foreign business, the restora-tion of American rights which had been invaded during that time when s stood aside from all world af-irs—that is, for the last year of resident Wilson's term. Hence we had the succession of notes which covered the questions of Yap, Mesopotamian oil and mandates gener-

Meantime there arose the great Derman crisis, the approach of that therefore, that the Supreme Council ably be in default so far as her bligations uner the treaty of Ver-ailles were concerned. On May 1 of only would Germany have failed was equally logical and inevitable meet the required payments, but would also have failed to com-with pledges the most important which was her agreement to dis-This failure, moreover, was pertain to be accompanied by mili-tary action on the part of France.

such military action was bound to be expensive. The United States as already suffering acutely from markets, which was again, a equence of political conditions, went to Paris to establish siness depression, due in part, at est, to the collapse of the Eurohad President Wilson. The latter went to Paris to establish a world system intended to abolish war. was in fact in the main a consequence of the continued absence of the continued absence of the continued absence of the reparations all of that former participation. To realize that purpose Mr. Wilson agreed to many conditions, made many concessions, which in the end many concessions. Which in the end many concessions, which in the end many concessions, which in the end many concessions, which in the end many concessions.

thoration, at least, we stod bound to de-cious American interest at stake, fermany appealed to us to become the umpire, the mediator, in reto become her saviour and her hampion. Thus, in a certain sense, eithout any action on the part of he new administration, the United tates was again entangled in Euase to Germany was to encour-French action, while to make answer suggesting champion-of Germany, was to put us in lict with our old associates. In word, not even silence would resus from our entanglement As a consequence Mr. Hughes un-

FLANDERS POPPIES SENT TO AMERICA

erteek to do two things, to pre-

French War Orphans Make Blossoms for U. S. Memorial Day.

Five million poppies, replicas of he red flowers "that blow in Flan-lers fields," have arrived in America o be worn by Americans on Mem rial Day in commenoration of the len heroes of the late war. lowers, most of which were made French war opphans, will be sent by the American-Franco Children's reague, 1 Madison avenue, New York lity, to many patriotic societies oughout the country for distribu

on on Memorial Day. The American-Franco Children's League, which is he only official kmerican branch of La ligue Ameri-mine Francaise des Enfants, of Paris, has been indorsed by the Nanal Information Bureau. Mme. Herand. wife of the president of French Republic, is president of he French League and the Rev. Dr Berbert Shipman, prominent New fork clergyman, of the American granch. Col. R. H. Tyndall, national recourer of the American Legion,

proceeds of the poppy sales rill go to the league for the amelpren in the war-torn areas, innocent clims of the war. The league is clearing house for relief work nong French children and num to activities of both nations. Planders poppy has been se arted as the memorial flower be-

administration which took office on March i found the country, at one moment unalterably opposed to political entanglements and inextricably entangled in financial and economic affairs. They discovered that there was, on the economic side, at least, only one situation, that the United States was as deeplyconcerned as any other country in this world situation and that American participation in all effort to restore economic order in the world was incluctably imposed upon any American administration. They found, in fact, that American interests had already suffered by temporary isolation.

Economic Questions.

But it must be apparent that

while these discussions were going on America was once more becom-ing very completely engaged in world affairs, n point of fact one was carried back irresistibly to

the ten days while the German pro-

posal was still unrejected the hy-pothesis that the United States was

still isofated disappeared and Wash.

ington entered into very close and intimate relations with London, Paris and even with Berlin. At the

close of the period, there was no longer any question of isolation.

Facts Unchanged.

But the main fact remained un-changed. The allies met at Lon-don and decided upon a program of reparations and of penalties with respect to Germany. Mr. Hughes' note to Germany inviting

that country to make a new pro-posal and make it directly to Lon-

don, demolished the last lingering

hope in German minds that America's economic concerns in the Ger-

man and Central European markets

back to Europe, but we had come

back an ally, to the exact extent we had been an ally, when we left the

supreme council after the failure

It was logical and inevitable,

hould, in its turn, having disposed

of the German matter, invite us to

that President Harding should ac-

cept the invitation. In reality we

had been a prominent participant in European affairs for many days be-

fore we actually consented to be represented in the Supreme Council,

Difference in Purpose.

turning to the European council

table. President Harding and his ad-visers have quite different concep-

In President Harding's concention

no such grandiose objective explains

the new American participation. We are going to sit into an economic

because we have an enormous stake

Beyond Concern.

As to political questions, issues which have only a European signifi-

cance, questions of frontiers, al-liances and guarantees, the ques-tions which fill all the accounts of the sessions at the Paris conference

which are now being published on all sides, with these, under Mr. Hughes' plan our representatives will have no concern. We shall not undertake to resolve the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over

Vilna or between Albania and Greece over Northern Epirus. We shall not forbid Greek possession of

Korytza or deny Roumanian rights in Bessarabia.

of the South and he copper of the North, the raw materials which constitute so important a fraction

of our exports, cannt be sold in Cen-

tral Eurpe, while the conditions of Central Europe remain chaotic. If we are ever to be repaid what we

Largest Investor.

In a certain sense we are the largest stockholder, the largest in-

vestor in Europe. We have a sake of upwards of \$20,000,000,000, a sum

the basis of reparations, and more

than half as large as she will be called upon to py in the remote event that her restoration surpasses all reasonable forecasts. But added to this gigantic stake is the pros-

pective stake, which is represented by the accumulation of our expoor-able products, which await peace in Europe. Moreover, while the delay

continue, economic depression at

me expands.

ourenormo us investments.

But it is manifest that the cotton

It is plain, however, that in re-

existing fact.

American interests.

consent only recognized an

Economic Questions.

But having so far followed the course of the administration it is inevitable that one should now inquire whether it be as possible or as easy as one might think to separate the economic from the political issues. Mr. Wilson, to be sure, made no effort, because he was not interested in economic questions is In this purpose Mr. Hughes failed, but only because German policy was blind or German statesmen too weak to face the truth. The proposal made by the German government was too palpably inadequate to permit any new discussion. In permitting the proposal, wholly informally, to reach the allied governments Mr. Hughes with great frankness and clarity indicated that the United States was and intended to remain associated with its former allies. And in due course of time these allies made clear the truth already patent, that the proposals were not such as to oner an acceptable basis for fresh cil undertakes to disarm Germany that it must also undertake to protect Germany from outside attack. Supposing that the supreme council shall decide that much of what has now been occupied by Polish insurgents shall be allocated to Germany, who is to undertake the task?

> Yet it is equally clear that if the coal regions are to go in part or wholly to Germany and I am not now thinking of the rights and wrongs of the matter—they become an important factor in the problem of the economic rehabilitation of mines belong to Germany they will be one of the important assets of Germany for the meeting of the claims of her creditors. But I can-not believe that the Poles will resign these districts, which they car-ried in the plebiscite, without a

> > Not Only Political.

Certainly the question of Upper Silesia is political, but it is not merely political. The ultimate dis-position of the second most important coal deposit on the con-tinent of Europe is an economic as well as a political question. And the decision will have to be made by the supreme council. To be sure the American repesentative may absent himself from the session at which the decision is made. The United States may disassociate itself from both the decision and the enforcement of the decision, but certainly be concerned in the ques-tion of the restoration of order in the Upper Silesian area. More-over, if the threat of a French oc-

IN NEW GERMAN CABINET



(1) Robert Schmidt, Socialist, minister of labor; (2) Herr Schiffer, leader of the Democratic party, now minister of justice; (3) Gustave Bauer, former chancellor, now vice chancellor and minister of the treasury; (4) Dr. Wirth, leader of the Centrist party, who became chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

djudged to belong to Germany and agreement or obligation. We may

Europe, which has to be made run and to pay again. It is the body which has already consented to goes far deeper: Can there be any real separation between economic and political questions? Everyone that the gravest difficulty

Acts as Receiver.

But the Upper Silesian question is only one of many political issues which must come before the supreme council. In very truth, this body constitutes a sort of receivership for the political and economic Europe, which has to be made to

allied occupation of the Ruhr, if Germany does not sign the London agreement. It is the body which will undertake to apply penalties, the polite word for force, if Germany defaults on the new engage. arose out of the intermingling of disputes.

In such a case what will the American representatives do?

There is not here any question many pay? There was an answer

There is not here any question many pay? There was an answer

now there is certain to be added in the future an American political situation.

It seems to me, therefore, that it would be a mistake to attach too little significance to the step which Mr. Hughes has taken with the approval of President Harding. There is no hard and fast distinction to be drawn between political and economic questions. If there is a world interdependence, economically speaking, the worst evils in the existing economic situation have a political origin. We are not going back to Europe simply to share in economic discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions where the share in economic discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions. These discussions would be futile to share in economic discussions would be futile to share the futile to share the

These bonds are to be distributed among her creditors, Great Britain and France mainly. But if these consended questions which do not force themselves upon the attention of the supreme council first and foremost because of their political details. In going back to Burope we shall, willy-nilly, enter the political as well as the economic fields. The best proof of this is that while Mr. Hughes was exchanging notes with Germany, he was acting to pretect American many her affected by any military action, but in reality he was dealing in the in reality he was dealing in the world of high politics far more than high finance. In the last analysis, it was the

war, not Mr. Wilson, which actually "entangled" us in European affairs. In rejecting the form of chtanglement which Mr. Wilson framed at Paris, the United States did not transform the fundamental fact. No sooner did a new adminis it must seek relief for profound depression in American domestic fields by associating itself with other nations in the restoration of stability and order in European fields. But from the first moment our representative sits with supreme council onward we shall find that political conditions will claim at least equal attention with economic and practically every egonomic question will have its police

we have billions invested in Europe and we have billions represented in products which must find a Euro
It is no longer possible to put of it is no longer possible to put of the products which must find a Euro-

There is not here any question many pay? There was an answer vestment carries with it very condition of the Ruhr aroused American anxieties, we cannot be less disturbed over a Polish occupation of the Silesian coal regions, always supposing that these are finally to commit the United States to any vious political dangers. It will be ing a revolutionary situation that as easy to be involved in European will be irremediable.

tion, a French political situation, a French political situation, a French political situation? And for there is certain to be added Finds American Position

These discussions would be futile if they led to no action. In the cast the supreme council has falled almost without exception, when it has attempted by words to forbid political actions contrary to its will, which patently brought economic disorder.

Protects Interests.

Protects Interests.

Economic questions which have political complications concern us just as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications concern us figure as much as those which have political complications of Lesans.

There is another aspect of the question of European participation our own prosperity.

In sum, the step which has been taken is in a certain sense mount to the decision of the restoration of that financial equilibrium, which means so much to question of the surprise for the question of the question of the surprise for the question of the surprise for

Italian Election Today Means Naming of Chamber to Put End to Anarchy and Rioting

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO.

probability will be a decisive day in the history of the new Italy. The chamber to be elected on that day by universal suffrage will not have to deal with business of ordinary administration

It will have to deal with certain difficulties no longer possible to elude: To re-establish the empire of the law, putting an end to bombs, to the red and white terrors, inva-sions of the land, occupation of factories, extortions, boycottings, puni-tive expeditions and burnings of he chambers of labor.

uptcy of the State, masked or manifest; to save the administration from the disaster threatening it on of members of public officials who

Because it would be impossible to make a third appeal to universal suffrage within such a short space of time, either the new chamber must be a vital organ or Italy will shortly find herself with her back to the wall and facing a definitive vaster and deeper than that which and under what conditions may the new chamber come into being as a

Socialist Power Wanes.

Many people think that it would be quite sufficient if there were a general extermination of Socialist deputies by some means, but that is too simpl a remedy. Let us give a glance at the legislature which has just come to an end. Has it been Became Socialist Orater.

Here Briand became famous for his journalistic attacks on the government and afterwards as an orator of advanced socialist memories which go back at the present time there is a group of men in France of great intellectual ability on rather narrow, avert the approaching calamity a third of the chamber was Socialist or of advanced socialism or article memories which go back ain is bound up with the person-party decreases in the chamber in ain is bound up with the person- party decreases in the chamber in

brought about the dissolution He is aware that the necessity for the chamber were born of the dis conomy is so great and the need cords and uncertainties of the other peace within the empise so urpolitical groups on which the gov gent that he must restrict the im- ernment had preferred to lean. was difficult for the government ston Churchill and Lord Curzon and act, because whatever it attempted modify the intolerance of Tory it ran the risk of arming the fracminds who wish to smash labor in tions of its majority against another

Made Rival Groups Fight.

The state examination, both on account of its entrinsic nature and on account of the stupid way in which it was conceived, set the populars and the groups of the rule for Ireland and that he has left at one another's throats. The appointed several agents to negotiate privately between leaders of vation group and the nationalists to the Sinn Fein and Ulster. He will disavow them if they fail, according to the privilege of all great government. The control of the interest of the privilege of all great government. dustries made all the goups more or less uneasy and not without

FOR SILVER NOTES

Mellon Requests Permission to Print 12,750 Sheets to Fulfill Banks' Demands.

The demand for silver notes by the banks of the nation caused Secretary Mellon to submit to Congress yesterday a supplemental es authorization asking e political situation in England print 12.750 sheets of silver certifi-all internal and immediate trou-cale internal and immediate trou-cale internal and immediate trouto estimate was another naming \$351 .-

bringing the total number of sheets for the past year up to 136,000,000. No reserve is held by the Treasury

Department. An estimate for a quantity of notes of lower denomination would have been presented, but inability to care for the work by the depart-ment made this inadvisable, since a part of the bonds previously sub-mitted were withdrawn in order that the present consignment could receive attention and be put

The number of sheets to be requested in the next fiscal year, it tained. The navy is taking this was stated, would approximate 158.—

means of determining the effect of

| faith of the groups and parties ROME, May 14.—May 15 is all among themselves weakened them robability will be a decisive day in regard to the ministry. And thus it happened that they did not dare to ask for a greater firmness and vigor from the ministry in the gov-ernment of the country, and that it should strangle in its cradle this middle ages a la nitroglycerine which is raging in all the old towns of the Peninsula.

The extermination of all the Sonew chamber should be like the old one in this respect. There are only two ways of salvation; either a new group must be formed in the chamber which is so strong and com-pact as to be able to support the government by itself, or there must be a truce and an accord between the other groups, each one discard-ing the things that divide them in order that they may work together on things that are urgent.

Will Have No Dictator. It is not improbable that Premie

Giolitti will make an attempt to re-constitute around himself the predominating group which he succeeded in constituting in 1904. There is more than one sign that Giolitti is a little behind with the calendar. I nay be mistaken, but it seems t very unlikely that in 1981 uni suffrage will delegate eins of power to a personal dicta for who is supported by a

s the accord between the count is this possible and it is the lit ought to be possible, but if it is to be brought about, it seems to me that the very opposite way ough to be taken to that along which the various parties and groups appear o be flinging themselves tumultuously today, hastily throwing up national blockades in opposition against the Socialists. Each group ought to go down alone into the electoral arena.

Says Accord Must Follow

The accords ought to be made af-terwards, in parliament, between the groups elected, each with its program.

In the midst of many inconvenlences, this is the real advantage of the proportional vote. It is, only the proportional vote. It is only when they have measured their forces in the electoral struggle that the various groups and parties will be able to come to a logical accordin parliament, because then everyone would know what is the real strength of each in the country, and therefore there would be an exact knowledge of the sacrifice that each group and party would have make in the interests of concord the smallest following having to give way the most and to exact the

TEST AIR ATTACKS ON SHIPS JUNE 21

Former German Vessels Will Be Sunk in Army and Navy Practice.

Using the former German warships as targets, army and navy fliers will demonstrate the efficiency of air attacks on moving vessels

starting June 21, the Navy Depart nent announced yesterday The tests will be of a very search ing nature, covering the ability of aircraft to locate vessels operating

in the coastal zones, the probability of hitting with bombs a vessel under way and capable of manouv-ering, the damage to vessels resulting from hits with bombs of various heights, and the development of air tactics to be used in attacking naval vessels.

The U. S. S. Iowa, controlled by

radio, will be used in the "search by aircraft for vessels in the coastal zone, 100 miles off shore or nearer." The tests will show how quickly a flier can sight a ship, lo cated within certain limits, and communicate the information to allow defending planes to bomb the boat. Against the lows only dummy bombs will be used to determine the ability of the planes to register hits The ship is to be used later as a moving target for the fleet's big

The first of the tests will be the sinking of one of the captured German submarines. In this, as in the other experiments, the army and navy fliers will co-operate. Next will come the bombing tests with one of the ex-German destroy

ers as the target.

Then will come the bombing by the navy and army aircraft of the ex-German cruiser "Frankfurt" and battleship "Osteriesland." All of battleship "Osteriesland." the ex-German ships are eventually in order to be sunk, if not by bombs or gun-ent could fire, by depth charges. The German be put ships are being destroyed in con-formity with the international

modern explosives on modern ships

England Opposes French Desire for Supremacy As Challenge to Her Ideals, Says Philip Gibbs

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

press, a great deal of secret history



It was summed up in the intellectual duel between the prime min-isters of England and France, Lloyd George and M. Briand, at the recent London conference of Gerthemselves, the old ideas which tered definitely and openly into an have been at work in Europe for centuries in that long struggle for forces in England, as has Briand in

a balance of power in Europe. Stirs Napoleonic Ideas. France, now under Briand, sees herself supreme on the continent and once again Napoleonic tradiwe are ever to be repaid what we have lent Europe both through gov- land, under Lloyd George, is un-ernment loans and through private easy, as she always has been in credits, payment cannot begin until history, in the presence of any prosperity arrives. We are, in a real sense, committed, entangled in premacy. That is to say, the peotions covenant, but by the fact of cratic and conservative in thought, ple of the old tradition, aristo-cratic and conservative in thought, are stirred by those impulses ambition or resentment, though in countries many people looking ahead to quite new ideals of international relationship. much larger than that Germany is it is an extraordinary thing asked tou ndertake immediately, as both Lloyd George and Briand is an extraordinary thing that once leaders of new ideals and are now champions of the old national traditions. Briand's life story runs along the same lines as that of the British premier.

Defends Police Slayer. The son of humble parents of Nantes in Brittany, he became a

hme expands.

Such briefly is the explanation of the underlying reasons of our return to Europe, such are the necesturn to Europe, such are the necesturing the peasant when Briand spoke to him in Burious and deverwhelmingly dominate and become a menare to the liberties of surrounding countries. Above all, imperial England has been jealous of any power which might interfere and denouncing the police as agents of tyranny, that France rocked with excitement as the trial continuence in the world of commerce.

Now it seems that France, in spite of the ruin on her soil and her stagiliful support of a balance of tween England and France. Descended by mocracy in both countries is led by intellectual leaders able to call to surrounding countries. Above all, imperial England has been jealous of any power which might interfere the reason rather than the passion of any power which might interfere the reason rather than the rea

surface of political events in tor of advanced socialism or syndifees, a great deal of secret history the weapon of the general strike, but, by a strange irony of fate, it of the other generals in the late but, by a strange irony of fate, it of the other generals in the late was used first against himself war are under the spell of this traditions." The most interesting drama took office under the government. I met him in Paris when his old forgotten claims to the right bank of the Rhine and political suprements associates called a general strike to day is the conflict drag him down. I remember him of ideas between now as I faced him in the gilded England and France, due to vital differences in policy and tradistic way in which he spoke of this mendiplomacy by the statesmen of both countries.

England and room of the ministry across the table where Napoleon once sat.

I remember the humorous, cynical look in his big, black eyes, and the way in which he spoke of this mendiplomacy by the statesmen of both countries.

strike by calling the men to colors under the penalty of death. Lloyd George Also Radical. How strangely like the history of Lloyd George! He was also man reparations. These two men, yer, also a journalist on advanced curiously alike in temperament and history, and both representing the whose flaming attacks against capinational aspirations of their peo-ples in this time of a world crisis, made him feared and hated by pies in this time of a world crisis, made him leared and nated by are not so much leaders and pioneers of the new world which is member of the government and an being made out of the ruins of upholder of law and order, he has war, as men who carry on despite now, within the last few days, en-

> Truly in the pages of history no two personalities have been so closely matched for a duel of rival ideals upon which the fate of Europe depends.
>
> For it is idle to pretend that there

is not going to be that duel of ideals. It began at the London conference when Briand pressed for an immediate execution of the penalties against Germany by a march into the Ruhr region May 1, and when Lloyd George by obstinate rewhen Lloyd George by obstinate re-sistance, persuasion and every means of argument, delayed that advance in order to give Germany a chance for acceptance of a final and ultimatum.

Seen Challenge to England. It is inevitable that in the near future there will be a further trial of strength between these two men because the policy of France which Briand represents, in its logical con-clusions, is antagonists and challenging to the traditional instincts

further than Napoleon-as far back indeed, as the glory of France under Louis XIV. Marshal Foch and some of the other generals in the late

acy far beyond the frontiers of 1870.

As a lover of France, I do not begrudge her this new sense of exaltation after victory, this conscious ness of power over a brutal enemy this determination to make the mos of her present advantage for the good and the glory of France.

Raises War Spectre.

But I see great danger in her resent policy because of her exhaustion in man power, her poverty, the general need of economic recovery in Europe, and above all because it raises again the spectre of future wars which are inevitable if once the power of the sword drops from her hands—as one day it must—and if other incalculable forces now on the move break down her system of alliances. Poland, for instance, is an ever

present danger and in her recent actions in Upper Silesia is already threatening to smash the treaty of Versailles, which gave her freedom. Briand, representing France, is willing to take all those risks. Lloyd George, representing Eng-land, is unwilling to give unlimited support to a policy which might in-volve us all in another European conflict and might finally destroy the chance of world industrial re-covery and almost certainly would covery and almost certainly would secure the prestige of France at the cost of Great Britain's own place and power in the league of nations

Puts Strain on Friendship. Here then we get the tug of war s already putting a strain upon the friendliness of two peoples to enormous grief of all who believe maintaining the entente cordiale for which so many of our comrades died. The gravity of this crisis was acute during the London conference and a painful situation was only averted by the genius for com-promise which Lloyd George pos-sesses. But beneath the surface is an open secret to the Germans. lenging to the traditional instincts who, with their usual cunning, will and interests of conservative Eng-Nantes in Brittany, he became a lawyer in Paris, but could get no briefs until he volunteered to defend a wretched peasant who had skillful support of a bear directed for centuries to the murdered a policeman.

"There is no defense." said the peasant when Briand such a should overwhelmingly demission between the two sets of ideals which I see no way out of this difficult problem than by a victory of new field in the problem than by a victory of new skillful support of a balance of imperial rivalry between England and France. Department of the two sets of ideals which I see no way out of this difficult problem than by a victory of new prices and the two sets of ideals which I see no way out of this difficult problem than by a victory of new problem t

Europe Welcomes America to Councils That Aim at World Peace.

ality of its prime minister. This proportion as the number of its astonishing man, still fresh and deputies increase.

vital after years of enormous The action of the Socialist group strain, has swung right away from has never been so negative advanced liberalism and has definite last legislature, in which it nitely bound himself to the conservative party. His sense of humor, however, and his alert terings?

All the difficulties that have Il the traditions of that caste.

perial ambitions of men like Win-ston Churchill and Lord Curzon and its strongholds at whatever and that above all he must

make peace with Ireland. Ready to Agree on Ireland. It is certain that he is now to agree to dominion home

The pressure of public opinion in England has grown too strong to be ignored, and from all quantities to Lloyd George is being pressed to make a most generous offer to make a most generous offer to lireland and call off martial law. ignored, and from all quarters provided the Sinn Fein agrees to cease fire and accept self government within the central self government within the central self government. ment within the empire.

sides will struggle to prevent a settlement between Eamonn de Valera and Sir James Craig and other eaders on both sides.

Premier Lloyd George, as I hap-pen to know, is anxious to clear the political situation in England in order to devote himself

deed most realists in Europe look to the United States for council and judicial help. Hen action in the

impartial power,

In its turn, this mutual want of

Moderate Irish people who have suffered long in agony between the forces of terror and counter-terror would certainly welcome peace on these terms, and Ulster which is suffering from the ruin of its trades is no longer irreconcilable. suffering from the ruin of its trades is no longer irreconcilable. Unfortunately fanatics on both

Eager for World Peace.

the European settlement which is 262.50 as the amount to complete the European settlement which is 262.50 as the amount of increasing gravity. The British place in the world depends on that settlement urgently and the the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. responsibilities of the empire are becoming more critical. Once again all idealists and in-

recent crisis over the German repa-rations has been warmly applauded by allied countries, and the chance of having her representaives in future discussions and decisions gives great hope that the age or gives great nope that the age or reason will prevail over passionate unrealities and that the extremists on all sides will be disarmed by the moderate influence of a great and

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